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Social Non-Economic Effects of Education on The Level of Crime

Abstract

The aim of the study is to quantitatively analyze and confirm the existence of a relationship of direct and indirect dependence between the number of crimes committed, or the number of persons sentenced, as the case may be, and selected factors such as expenditure on education, educational structure of population, average length of study and unemployment rate (which is directly related to education). Fulfilment of the aim assumes validation of the research assumption in the form of a hypothesis, the source of the hypothesis being partial theories of a relationship between education and crime. The hypothesis assumes the existence of a relationship of mutual direct non-linear and linear dependence between selected factors. The object of quantitative analysis is a sample from 15 EU countries. The key methods of scientific research are the methods of classification analysis, comparison and abstraction in the formation of a theoretical and methodological framework for addressing the issue; methods of quantitative analysis using statistical methods for processing and evaluation of information in validation of the hypothesis in the application section of the study and methods of synthesis and partial induction in drawing conclusions of the research. Specification of education as the public sector branch of key importance from the viewpoint of society development by public investments for its protection from sociopathic behaviours and particularly crime is an expected benefit. The contribution is an output of the sub-project KEGA 037 UMB - 4/2013 Innovative Study Programme Social Economy and Entrepreneurship.

Key words: *public expenditure on education, educational structure, unemployment, crime rate, crimes*